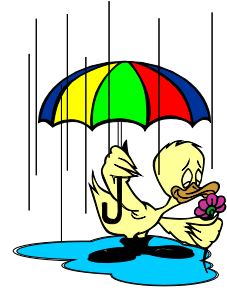


ARTICULABLE SUSPICION

April 2004

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ANOTHER BUSY YEAR FOR PSTC

Director Keith H. Lohmann has issued the Council's annual report for the Fiscal Year 2003, and it shows a combination of declining revenues from the Penalty Assessment Fund and an increasing level of service to the police community. At the same time, the annual turnover of full-time police positions in the state has reached the highest level ever.

Revenues for the year totaled \$2,687,824, down 5% from the previous year's \$2,822,344. Expenditures totaled \$3,254,867, which meant we dipped into our reserves to sustain operations. However, \$100,000 of those expenditures was money appropriated by the Legislature to fund a grants writer at the Department of Safety to support the J-1 program, and another \$250,000 was money appropriated by the Legislature as a one-time appropriation to beef up courtroom security around the state. Without these two items, the overage would have amounted to less than a 3% revenue gap.

The Penalty Assessment Fund has traditionally been a trailing, rather than a leading, indicator of the national and state economies, and so when the economy entered its current trough, our revenues remained static for awhile, then began to decline. If all goes according to previous experience, it will require some time after the economy rebounds for our revenues to recover. The Council has taken administrative steps, including "freezing" one vacant position and placing a "drag" on filling two others, deferring some equipment purchases, and making maximum use of grant funds, to live within its means.

Fully 12.3% of the full-time officer complement in the state left their jobs last year, the highest turnover rate since we began keeping figures on it. The previous year it was 12.0%, and 5 years ago it was 10%. As a rule of thumb, the International Association of Chiefs of Police considers any amount above 10% as cause for concern; lesser amounts are seen as normal attrition. Of the 335 officers who left their departments last year, 210 eventually went to work for another law enforcement agency. The average age, excluding retirees, of those who left was 33.2 years with an average of 6.3 years of prior service. Of those who left,

all but 19 had attended one or more Council-sponsored in-service training programs after graduating from the Police Academy, 176 had worked in more than one police department, and 159 had worked for only one department. GED's were possessed by 10, while 325 had only a high school diploma, one had a Doctoral degree, 3 had Master's degrees, 77 had Bachelor's degrees, 46 had Associate's degrees, and 37 had some college education but were shy of a degree.

Reasons given for leaving their department included 228 simple resignations, 65 retirements, 8 medical reasons, and 10 who were fired. An average of 28.6 full-time officers were hired and 28.9 terminated each month during the year.

There are currently 2,729 full-time officers in the state, up from 1,681 in 1982, but down from 2,845 the year before last. There are also 1,680 part-time officers, down from 1,902 in 1987 and up from 1,601 the year before last. The Council also is responsible for training 1,166 employees of the NH Department of Corrections, including 644 uniformed corrections officers (making the Department of Corrections uniformed force more than twice the size of the next largest organized law enforcement agency in the state), 74 probation/parole officers, 75 managers and administrators, and 373 civilian employees.

The Council has 82 certified adjunct instructors, an authorized strength of 27 full-time employees, 902 certified firearms instructors, 2,282 certified traffic radar operators, and 940 certified Intoxilyzer operators. We presented 209,720 student/hours of training last year, including 94,720 at the Police Academy, 15,000 at regional Part-Time Officer Basic Training programs, 5,200 at the Corrections Academy, 50,000 student/hours of in-service training at Concord and 2,000 regionally, and 43,250 student/hours of corrections in-service training. Our media section acquired 14 new videos and had a total circulation of 563.

There were 262 recruits enrolled in the three basic Police Academy sessions, of which 13 failed to show up the first day, 5 resigned during the Academy for personal reasons and 5 for other reasons, 4 were

dismissed during the Academy and one was withdrawn by his department. There were 40 who failed the entry-level physical fitness tests the first time around, and 4 were rejected for medical reasons. Two failed firearms classes and 10 failed academic classes. A total of 193 were graduated, including 18 reciprocal students taking the Law Package and 15 recycled students from prior Academy sessions. The average academic grade was 88.3%, the highest 94.7% and the lowest passing grade 77.5%. There were 33 minor injuries during physical training classes, 3 during firearms training, and 6 during defensive tactics training, and 52 various illnesses reported. The oldest recruit was 47 years of age, the youngest was 20, and the average age of recruits was 28.1, with an average of 3.8 months on the job at the time of completion of the 12-week Academy.

We enrolled a total of 156 students in our 5 Part-Time Officer Schools and graduated 148.

We enrolled a total of 59 recruits in the two Corrections Academy 8-week classes, and graduated 39, including 31 corrections officers and 8 civilians. There were 16 who failed the entry-level physical fitness test the first time, 2 who failed academically and one who resigned for personal reasons, 6 who failed firearms training, one who failed physical training, and 8 who had to be recycled due to incomplete grades. There were 19 minor injuries reported during physical training, and 13 miscellaneous illnesses. The oldest recruit was 64 years of age, the youngest 21, and they had an average of two months of service at the time of graduation from the 8-week Academy. The highest grade was 99% and the lowest passing grade was 70%, with the average grade 87%.

Decertification hearings were held on 16 officers, resulting in 8 revocations of certification, 5 voluntary surrenders of certification, 2 suspensions for 90 days, and one indefinite suspension. Offenses included DWI, misappropriation of funds, stalking, perjury, theft, assault, and inappropriate contact with prisoners.

Among the Council's significant accomplishments for the year included getting the Preliminary Breath Testing (PBT) program up and running, operation of the virtual classroom at the North Country Learning Center in Littleton, continued development of CD-ROM "home study" training courses, achievement of a partnership with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., in their law enforcement recognition program, expansion of programs by our Homeland Security trainer, including the acquisition of a Model City for Incident Command System training, upgrading our Range 2000 virtual firearms training system, providing additional hands-on

training in computer crime investigation, and giving all our employees Internet and external email access. We also began contributing our decertification records to a national database of decertified officers, which will prevent "gypsy cops" from hopping from state to state; started a new, more comprehensive reporting system for applicant background investigations; cooperated with Public Health authorities to provide training regarding the feared SARS epidemic; and supported legislation to start a voluntary certification program for police K-9s and handlers, which is currently being developed.

We are very excited about several things that are currently in process or about to begin. We will be expanding our facilities through the construction of an additional free-standing storage building, which will make more of the Tactical Center usable for its originally intended purpose. Through federal earmarked funds, we will be converting the Police Academy lecture hall for docking stations for laptop computers and issuing all new recruits laptops for the duration of their stays at the Academy. We will be installing a new system of remote control "clickers" to recruits so they can respond to instructors' questions in "real time" and instructors can determine, as their lectures proceed, whether or not the material is being comprehended by the students.

This is also the first year of the mandatory three-year physical fitness re-certification program for officers and we will be eagerly anticipating the results.

We are deeply appreciative, not only of the efforts of the many Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, State Police, Fish and Game and Liquor Enforcement officials, and police and corrections officers who volunteer their time to teach in our courses, but also of Senator Judd Gregg, Scott Weden and the NH Property/Liability Insurance Trust, the NH Highway Safety Agency, the office of U.S. Attorney Tom Colantuono, the office of Attorney General Peter Heed, and the many others who have helped us with funding and other support. With your continued support and encouragement, we hope to accomplish even more during the current year.

PSTC HAS WEB SITE!

It's been a long time coming, but thanks to support from the New Hampshire Municipal Association, PSTC now has its own web site. The address is <http://www.pstc.nh.gov>.

We have big plans for the future, including a secure section of the site where police departments can file forms and access computer-based training, but for the time being, you can retrieve a copy of the training calendar, rules, *Articulate Suspicion*, and shortly, the



model policies. And, while you're perusing, please give us your comments for changes, additions, etc. Thanks!

Education is the best provision for the journey to old age. - Aristotle

NH CHIEFS SET CONFERENCE DATE

The annual conference of the NH Association of Chiefs of Police will be held on June 6-9 at The Balsams Grand Hotel in Dixville Notch, according to President Greg Dodge of Epping PD.

TIME TO BEGIN PLANNING FOR POLICE MEMORIAL DAY

Police Memorial Day will be held this year on Monday, May 10, at the memorial, which is located on the grounds of the Legislative Office Building in Concord. All law enforcement agencies are urged to have a good showing of their officers present in uniform that morning, to show respect for our deceased heroes.

LOOKING BEYOND THE TRAFFIC TICKET

On Friday, May 14, 2004, PSTC will hold its annual "Looking Beyond the Traffic Ticket" awards luncheon. It will again be held at the Beacon Resort in Lincoln. Police department heads have nominated officers from their agencies whom they feel deserve such an award. Typical nominations involve officers who, because of their diligence and going beyond the obvious in a traffic stop, apprehend a wanted criminal, solve an unsolved crime, or discover a mother lode of narcotics, stolen property or weapons. They have also in the past included officers who have made a substantial contribution to traffic safety in the community by programs they have developed or presented, officers who are extremely active and lead their agencies in traffic enforcement, and officers who go beyond the obvious in their daily activities.

CADET ACADEMY DATES SET

The NH Police Cadet Academy, jointly sponsored by the NH Association of Chiefs of Police, the NH Police Association, and the Daniel Webster Council, Boy Scouts of America, will be held at Hesser College in Manchester again this summer-- June 26 to July 4.

HOW MUCH SHOULD A POLICE CHIEF MAKE?

That is the question that Jaffrey Police Chief Martin Dunn set out to answer when he mailed a survey to all NH law enforcement agencies. Here is what he found

out, based on 58 replies from the state's 211 communities with police departments. Of those that responded to Martin's questionnaire, 28 had less than 10 full-time officers, 19 had 11-20 officers, six had 21-44 officers, and five had 45 officers or more.

For agencies with less than 10 full-time officers, the highest paid Chief had an annual salary of \$60,000, the lowest was \$36,500, and the average (mean) was \$48,820. Most were in the mid-\$40's with only two below \$40k. Eleven receive cash incentives for not taking sick leave, 11 receive eyeglass benefits in addition to medical insurance, and most have a take-home cruiser.

For agencies with 11-20 full-time officers, the high was \$76,000, the low was \$63,000 and the average was \$63,000 with most earning in the mid-\$60's and only four earning less than \$60k. Eleven receive cash incentives for not using sick leave, eight have optical coverage, and most have a take-home cruiser.

For agencies with 21-44 officers, the highest salary reported was \$86,000, the low was \$68,000 and the average was \$75,500. Five of the six agencies reporting provide the Chief with a take-home cruiser, four have optical benefits and four give the Chief a cash incentive for not using sick leave benefits.

For agencies with 45 or more officers, the highest salary reported was \$100,000, the lowest was \$77,000, and the average was \$86,500. All five agencies provide the Chief with an unmarked take-home cruiser, four provide cash incentives for not using sick leave, and three receive optical benefits in addition to other traditional medical insurance coverage.

Our thanks to Martin for sharing this information.

Canadian Mounties

In 1873, the Canadian Parliament voted on legislation to establish the North-West Mounted Police, a force to maintain peace and order in the country's northwestern region, an area that today includes most of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories. Their red uniforms emphasized their ties to Britain and differentiated them from American blue military uniforms. A primary purpose of the force was to stop American whiskey peddlers from trading guns and alcohol with the Indians for buffalo hides. Later, they assisted settlers by building forts, battling prairie fires, and helping in medical emergencies.



In July 1874, the first group of Mounties began a dangerous and difficult journey across the continent. A detachment arrived in Alberta in October, and by 1875, had brought law and order to Canada's western frontier. In 1920, the service was renamed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a unique body that is a national, federal, provincial, and municipal police service. There are 20,000 Mounties on the force today.

NOTES FROM NOBLE DRIVE

The NH Supreme Court recently rendered the following decisions of interest to law enforcement.

PROMISE ME ANYTHING, BUT GIVE ME ARPEGE

In *State v. Michael Rezk*, decided January 30, 2004, the Supreme Court on a 3-2 decision, with Associate Justice Linda Dalianis filing a thoughtful and commonsense partial dissent, once again stretched the State Constitution to plow new ground in Fifth Amendment law (or, in this case, Part I, Article 15 of the State Constitution).

A warrant had been issued for Rezk's arrest for armed robbery. The Kingston Police Department decided to stop him while he was *en route* to rob the same victim again. He was stopped while riding in someone else's car, arrested and searched, and was found with multiple firearms in his possession. He was taken to the Kingston Police Station where he was advised of his *Miranda* rights, and he asked "what was in it for him" if he talked. The officer replied that if he cooperated, he would not charge Rezk with an earlier offense or with an earlier attempted burglary against the same victim, and would not charge any of his friends in whose car he was riding when he was arrested. The defendant then confessed, orally and in writing, and on videotape.

A third party had offered Rezk \$10,000 to collect a debt from Russell Thomas or kill him if he refused to repay it. He went to Thomas' residence and threatened to kill him if he did not pay up. After Thomas did not pay, Rezk came back, this time with a weapon, and threatened him. He came back a third time, but Thomas was not at home, so he broke in and stole some property deeds. One week before his arrest, he and a Philip Simard went to the house, cut the phone lines, entered and threatened Thomas again. At the time of his arrest, Rezk was headed to Thomas' home to kidnap him and bring him to Massachusetts to meet the person who wanted him killed.

Keeping his promise, the officer charged Thomas with only the crimes committed on a single day (receiving stolen property and burglary) and the weapons

offenses. After his convictions in court, Thomas appealed, saying that his confession was not voluntary because he had been made a promise (even though the officer kept the promise).

The prosecution must prove that any confession obtained was voluntary beyond a reasonable doubt, *State v. Hammond*, 144 NH 401 (1999). It must be the product of the person's free and unconstrained choice under the totality of the circumstances including the characteristics of the defendant and the details of the interrogation. Rezk relied on *State v. McDermott*, 131 NH 495 (1989), where the Supreme Court focused solely on a police promise of confidentiality to find the confession involuntary. In that case, a federal drug agent had promised the defendant that what he told the agent "would not leave the office" and it was later used to convict him. In that case, the Court made it very clear that once a promise is made, if the government revokes the promise, any confession obtained on the strength of it is inadmissible, as indicated by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bram v. U.S.*, 168 U.S. 542 (1987), which was later partially overruled by *Arizona v. Fulminate*, 499 U.S. 279 (1991).

Here, the Supreme Court once again examined the totality of the circumstances pertaining to Rezk, including the nature of the promise made, the context in which it was made, the characteristics of the defendant, whether he was warned of his rights, and whether counsel was present when the promise was made.

Here, the interviews were not lengthy. The *Miranda* warnings were given. The defendant's mood appeared to be relaxed, and he appeared to understand what he was being asked. He was given breaks during the interrogation and not denied food, drink, or bathroom privileges. His handwritten confession was legible and coherent. However, the entire process took more than five hours, he was alone and not represented by counsel, and promising him that if he confessed he would not be charged with all the crimes went far beyond mere encouragement for him to cooperate. A promise not to charge him with some of the very crimes that he was arrested for was a promise that was so attractive as to render a resulting confession involuntary, and crossed the line between proper and improper interrogation techniques, the Court opined. The officer's promise was no different than making a threat – cooperate with us and do not face all the possible charges, or exercise your rights and receive less favorable treatment. This is antithetical to our constitutional values, the Court said. The message to Rezk was clear – that he would receive harsher treatment if he did not confess. This constituted "station-house plea bargaining," which the Court says

requires more constitutional concern than prosecutorial plea bargaining where an attorney is involved.

Therefore, the Court ruled that Rezk's confessions were involuntary and inadmissible, because they were induced by "specific promises of leniency." Even though the defendant was the one who raised the issue of what was in it for him, that fact was not enough to overcome the risk that his will would be overborne in the subsequent negotiations. Even a sincere promise of leniency that the police subsequently keep may be enough to bar a confession given by a person who is in custody and not represented by counsel, not because it was illegal to make the promise, but because defendants under these conditions are so sensitive to inducement and the possible impact of the promises on them is too great to ignore and too difficult to assess, wrote Associate Justice John Broderick for the Court majority.

The confession was harmless error as to the felon in possession of weapons charges, because these charges came about as a result of direct observation of the arresting officers and could stand without the confession. However, the confessions as to attempted burglary and receipt for stolen property were overturned and remanded, because they depended to some degree on the confession.

Justice Nadeau, and now retired Chief Justice Brock, concurred in the decision. Justice Dalianis concurred in part and dissented in part. She said the confession was not involuntary and should not have been suppressed. There was no evidence that Rezk's will was overborne by police tactics, there was no "sinister police procedure" involved here, he was fully aware of what he was doing, and the police subsequently kept the promise they had made to him. Justice Dalianis agreed that the confession had no effect on the weapons charges, but would have gone further and held that the confession itself was voluntary.

A fanatic is one who can't change his mind
and won't change the subject. -
Winston Churchill

INFO FROM DISPATCHER FURNISHED ARTICULABLE SUSPICION FOR SEARCH

In *State v. David Reno*, decided January 26, 2004, a unanimous NH Supreme Court upheld Reno's conviction of operating after suspension, despite his claim that the officer lacked articulable suspicion to pull him over.

Concord PD received a report from an anonymous citizen that a vehicle with NH license plate 1406184 had just left the Wal-Mart™ store and the driver smelled of alcoholic beverages, and was one David Reno. The Concord dispatcher did a registration check and determined that the plate should be on a 1988 Mercury Cougar, and that David Reno was under suspension. The Court refused to rule on whether the anonymous tip provided enough information to justify the stop, saying instead that the information the officer relied upon was not the anonymous tip, but rather what the dispatcher had learned from running a license check on the registered owner against the DMV database. No probable cause was required to do this, *State v. Richter*, 145 NH 640 (2000). Police are allowed to run database checks on cars and drivers without probable cause. There is no privacy interest in a mere license plate number, *Olabisiomotosho v. City of Houston*, 185 F.3d. 521 (5th Cir., 1999).

People often say that motivation doesn't last.
Well, neither does bathing; that's why we
recommend it daily. - Zig Ziglar

A "SMALL" CONVICTION FOR STALKING

In *State v. Daniel Small*, decided on January 16, 2004, the NH Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of New Hampshire's stalking statute, RSA 633:3-a, and the defendant's conviction of this crime.

The defendant was tried on six separate charges of stalking. Being subject to a stalking protective order, he followed his estranged wife in her vehicle as she drove from the area of the Hillsborough County Courthouse to the Town of Bedford; he approached within 100 yards of her as she drove from the courthouse to Bedford; he engaged in prohibited contact with her by "giving her the finger"; having previously been convicted of violating a protective order, he abused his estranged wife by following her in his car as she rode in another person's car from an area near the Peterborough Police Department to Sand Hill in Peterborough; he abused his wife's daughter by following her in his vehicle during that trip; and he approached within 100 yards of his ex-wife during that trip.

Small appealed his convictions on the following grounds: (1) The temporary protective order had expired by the time the incidents occurred. Since final orders are only good for a year unless extended by the court, he contended that any temporary order must be good for a lesser amount of time, even if extended by the court. (2) The trial court should have instructed the

jury on his defense that he had a legitimate purpose in following his wife around. (3) A single act of following alone is not enough to substantiate a stalking charge – it requires a “course of conduct.”

The Supreme Court disagreed. They said the temporary order in this case was continued based on an agreement between the court, Small, and his wife. He could not later attack something he had agreed to. He never appealed the temporary order or asked to have it discontinued. Although RSA 633:3-a (II) requires following a person on more than one occasion to sustain a stalking charge, RSA 633:3-a, I-c, which Small was charged with, makes it possible to secure a conviction based on a single instance of stalking. Without deciding whether a “legitimate purpose” is a proper defense to this version of the stalking law, the Court noted that in his testimony Small had denied ever following his wife but claimed the “legitimate purpose” defense or he denied following her altogether, but he couldn’t make one claim without abandoning the other. A single act of following can constitute stalking so long as it is prohibited by a protective order.

What the world needs is more geniuses with humility; there are so few of us left. – Oscar Levant

KNOCK AND TALK TACTICS UPHELD

In *State v. James Johnston, Jr.*, decided January 8, 2004, the NH Supreme Court unanimously upheld the use of “knock and talk” tactics by law enforcement officers.

This tactic has been used to good effect in cities where officers feel that someone is dealing drugs out of a house, but are unable to make a controlled buy. The officers will go to the house and knock on the door. The drug dealer, feeling that it may be a raid, will flush his or her “stash” down the toilet. At the very least, the drug dealer has lost some money that week!

It is also used by officers who don’t have enough evidence to haul someone down to the station for a talk, but instead go to the person’s home where they are not in custody or seized, and therefore no *Miranda* warning is required to have a voluntary conversation with the person. This is just what happened with the Belmont Police Department with Johnston, and led to his conviction of possession of child pornography.

Johnston used his credit card to purchase kiddie porn from a website by Landslide.com. Feds raided

Landslide’s Texas offices and confiscated records that revealed who had been making purchases there, and Johnston’s name popped up. NH State Police learned of this and informed Detective Steven Crockett of Belmont PD. Because the information was two years old by the time the Feds passed it on, Crockett decided instead of using a search warrant, due to the “staleness” of probable cause, to use a “knock and talk” procedure. Armed with a copy of recommended language for use of this approach, and a computer diskette that detects kiddie porn on computer hard drives, Crockett and another officer, in plainclothes, called on Johnston at his mobile home one afternoon. They identified themselves and told him that an investigation disclosed that his computer may have been compromised by having an illegal purchase made through his Internet account. They asked if they could use their program disk to check his computer disk for any illegal activity. He asked what kind of activity, and they told him they were looking for child pornography.

Johnston invited the officers in and led them to his computer. He asked them what would happen if they found anything, and they told him that if they did, they would have to “talk about it.” As the disk was inserted into the computer, pornographic images appeared. Johnston was immediately advised of his *Miranda* rights and said he understood them and wanted to cooperate. He then signed a consent search form. He was asked if he had any other computers or pornographic pictures, and he led the detectives to a second computer in another room, and to 475 pornographic images he had printed from his computer and stored under his bed. The evidence was seized, but Johnston was not arrested. A warrant was obtained and he was arrested at a later date.

On appeal, Johnston argued that the entry onto the curtilage of his home without a warrant was unconstitutional, his consent to the search was not voluntary, the police should have to tell citizens of their right to consent when going on a “knock and talk,” and that he was in custody at the time he agreed to the search and had not been advised of his rights. He said he let the officers search his computers because he thought he had to, and it might be obstruction of justice if he didn’t.

The Supreme Court didn’t buy his argument. They refused to adopt any *per se* rule that persons must be told of their right to refuse during a “knock and talk.” They said it depends on the totality of the circumstances, and each case may differ. Here, the mobile home was 100 feet from the road and was easily visible from the road, and the driveway was not blocked by any gate or no trespassing signs. There was no reasonable expectation of privacy in this

curtilage, as it was “semi-private”, *State v. Pinkham*, 141 NH 190 (1996). There was nothing coercive about the officers’ conduct and they freely told Johnston the purpose of their visit. They did not minimize the importance of the situation. There was no indication that Johnston was scared. The visit took place in broad daylight. The officers were dressed in plainclothes, they were polite and calm, and no threats were made.

The officers were not trying to circumvent the search warrant requirement – they simply did not have probable cause to obtain one at that point. The defendant even signed a consent form and led them to the other computer and the items stored under the bed. It was clear by a preponderance of the evidence that Johnston freely consented to the search and seizure. The *Miranda* requirement pertains to 5th Amendment interrogation issues and not to 4th Amendment searches, and there is no requirement that a person be given *Miranda* rights before consenting to a visit or a search.

Unlike the Washington Supreme Court in *State v. Ferrier*, 960 P.2d. 927 (Wash., 1998), the NH Court will not require officers in these situations to warn people that they do not have to consent to the visit or the search. Our Supreme Court will continue to require the lower courts to scrutinize the facts of each “knock and talk” case with special care to be sure the procedures do not rise to a level of coercion that is legally impermissible.

A fellow who is always declaring he's no fool usually has his suspicions. Wilson Mizner	-
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PROTECTIVE ORDER ARRESTS CAN BE MADE ANYWHERE

In *State v. Stephen Merriam*, decided February 13, 2004, the State Supreme Court unanimously overturned a rather bizarre decision by Associate Justice Samaha in the Plymouth District Court that would have invalidated arrests for protective order violations unless they were made by the police in the town where the violation occurred.

In Campton, the defendant, Merriam, threw his ex-girlfriend to the ground, injuring her arm, and kicked and broke the mirror on her car. Campton PD issued a BOLO for him under the 12-hour law, which was received by Sanbornton PD, where Merriam lived. They checked his home and arrested him without a warrant under the former 6-hour (now 12-hour) domestic violence law, RSA 594:10, I (b). He was charged with one count of simple assault and one count of criminal mischief. He moved to dismiss the

charges in District Court, claiming Sanbornton officers did not have territorial jurisdiction over events that occurred in Campton and that their powers were not extended by the 12-hour law, because Sanbornton officers only have authority in Sanbornton. The local judge agreed, and dismissed the charges. The State appealed his decision to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court said the authority of local police to make arrests is limited to their own community unless another statute extends that jurisdiction. Police of one town can transfer probable cause to officers of another town for crimes allegedly committed in that town, *State v. Hutton*, 108 NH 279 (1967). Sanbornton officers could lawfully arrest Merriam in Sanbornton after probable cause had been transferred to them by Campton PD via the BOLO. If Campton officers could make a warrantless arrest, so could Sanbornton officers. The plain language of the 12-hour law permits an officer to make an arrest on probable cause that a crime of domestic violence has been committed within the prescribed time limit, and does not require the arrest to be made in either the town where the offense was committed or by police officers of the town where the offense occurred.

The District Court was in error in granting Merriam’s motion to dismiss, and their decision was reversed and the case remanded back to the Plymouth court for trial.

TV-Turnoff Week, April 19-25

You may want to join millions of adults and children who will participate in TV-Turnoff Week this year. Sponsored by the nonprofit organization TV-Turnoff Network, the week is designed to show families that there are alternatives to the tube. Some quick TV facts:



- 69% of American homes have cable television.
- In the 2000/01 season viewers spent 50% of their weekly TV watching time on cable and 50% on broadcast TV.
- According to a Nielsen survey, by age 65, the average American will have spent nearly nine years glued to the tube and seen 2 million commercials.
- Children spend three times as much time in front of a screen (TV, video games, or computers) as they do reading or being read to.
- Only 17% of Americans can name any three members of the U.S. Supreme Court, but 59% can name the Three Stooges.
- Boys are five times more likely than girls to watch sports programs.
- Girls are more likely to watch talk shows.
- The top three role models for children: Will Smith, Bart Simpson, and Tim Allen.

- Last year, "CSI: Crime Scene Investigation" was the most-watched prime-time show, followed by the reality show "Joe Millionaire."



Bike Helmets Reduce Head Injuries

According to the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, wearing a bike helmet reduces the risk of head injury by 95 percent. The academy also stresses that this applies to both young and old. While most children wear helmets, older adults often dismiss the need for them. The Bicycle Helmet Safety Institute says more than half a million bicyclists visit emergency rooms every year. Of those, 67,000 have head injuries.

GIVING KIDS A BOOST

A reminder that as of January 1, the law now requires kids between the ages of 4 and 6, or up to 55 inches tall, to be put in a booster seat when riding in a motor vehicle. Previously, only children up to age 4 had to be in a child seat. Just as 4- to 6-year-olds do not fit in adult clothing, so they do not fit well into adult seatbelts. The fine for violations is \$25 for a first offense, and \$50 for subsequent offenses. This is a "primary" law, meaning that people can be stopped for this violation even if they were not committing another motor vehicle violation at the time.

Bear in mind that if a child exceeds 55 inches tall but is less than age 6, they are not required to be in a booster seat.

There are basically two types of booster seats on the market. One is a raised seat with armrests, that is placed on the regular car seat, and has no back. The seat elevates the child enough so that the seatbelt comes across the shoulder in the correct manner, between the neck and shoulder, and the lap belt is positioned correctly, low on the child's waist so that it touches the thighs. These sell for about \$20. The other

type is a more substantial one with a back that provides neck support, and it sells for around \$40-\$45.

Donating Your Car

If you have an old car that won't bring much in the way of trade-in value, you might consider donating it to your favorite charity. If you want to claim the donation as a tax deduction, the organization must be a registered charity. Your local charity registration office or Better Business Bureau can verify its status. You can deduct the "fair market value" of your vehicle, which is typically the blue book value of your make and model. The following two organizations accept donations of used cars and will pick up your car and funnel the proceeds of the sale to the charity of your choice: Car Donation Charities (www.cardonation.net) and America's Car Donation Charities Center (1-800-513-6560).

IN MEMORIAM, ROBERT DAY

Robert E. Day, of Bristol, died on January 19 at the age of 74 after a long illness. He graduated from the NH Police Academy in 1968, worked for Lancaster PD, and later became Chief of Bristol PD. He had also served three years in the U.S. Air Force. Our condolences to his wife of 54 years, Elsie, and all his family.

IN MEMORIAM, CARL GIORDONO

Carl P. Giordono, who served as City Marshal in Berlin until 1978, died recently at the age of 79 at his winter home in West Palm Beach, Florida. Carl was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and served in the U.S. Army as a Military Police Officer during World War II. Our condolences to his wife, Rose, his daughter and grandchildren.

PROMOTIONS

Major Fred Booth, NH State Police, to Colonel
Sgt. Robert Tousignant, Hudson PD,
to Patrol Lieutenant

Deputy William Barry, Hillsborough County
Sheriff's Dept., to Sergeant

Deputy Richard Young, Hillsborough County
Sheriff's Dept., to Sergeant

Deputy Thomas Kalantzis, Hillsborough County
Sheriff's Dept., to Sergeant

RETIREMENTS

Lt. Frank Jones, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Dept.

Chief Robert "Bud" Nelson, Division Forests & Lands
(Dept. Resources & Economic Development)
Captain Phil Shipman, Lebanon Police Dept.

UNH POLICE ARE ACCREDITED

The University of New Hampshire Police Department recently joined the ranks of accredited departments, when accreditation was awarded to Chief Nicholas J. Halias and his officers and staff by the Police Standards and Training Council at their January meeting.

TWO CHIEFS AMONG THE 40 UNDER 40

Two new Hampshire Police Chiefs were featured in the *Union Leader* newspaper in January as part of its 40 Under 40 profiles. Every year the newspaper, in cooperation with the Business and Industry Association of New Hampshire, takes nominations of outstanding New Hampshire leaders, in a variety of fields, who have not yet reached the age of 40. They are people who not only have successful careers early in life, but also have a wide range of interests outside of their jobs. Forty are picked each year. The "Class of 2004" includes Chief W. Garrett Chamberlain of New Ipswich PD and Chief Alexander Scott of Claremont PD. Congratulations, Chiefs!

A single arrow is easily broken, but not ten in a bundle. – Japanese proverb

Advice for Insomniacs

If you're having trouble sleeping at night, try these suggestions from the National Women's Health Center.

- Go to sleep at the same time each night and get up at the same time each morning.
- Avoid naps during the day.
- Don't use your bed for working or watching television.
- Don't use caffeine, nicotine, or alcohol late in the day. The first two are stimulants, and alcohol makes it harder to stay asleep during the night.
- Exercise regularly, but stop at least three hours before bedtime.
- Take a warm bath before bed.
- Don't eat a heavy meal late in the day, although a light snack at bedtime can help you sleep.
- Wear a sleeping mask and earplugs if light and

noise are a problem; run a fan to drown out outside noise.

- If you still can't fall asleep or if you wake up in the night, get out of bed and read or watch TV in another room.

- If your insomnia persists for a month or more, check with your doctor.

PROJECT 54, WHERE ARE YOU?

Recently, representatives from about 50 NH police departments gathered at the University of New Hampshire to learn more about the joint State Police/UNH voice-activated computer system funded through a grant arranged by U.S. Senator Judd Gregg. This is designed to allow officers to keep their hands on the wheel and operate the vehicle's communications and emergency equipment. While touching a key on the steering wheel, officers can speak a command to operate the variety of equipment in modern cruisers. The new system (named after the TV comedy "Car 54, Where are You?") was developed by UNH researchers. Thanks to grants from the Department of Justice, Project 54 has already been installed in about 90 local and State Police cruisers, and many are on the waiting list.

Besides simplifying the operation of the cruiser, the system also has special features such as a Global Positioning System to show dispatchers where the cruiser is at all times, and a remote hand-held computer that allows officers to read the bar code on driver's licenses to check their records on the spot.

CELL PHONE WEAPONS AVAILABLE

A gun that looks like a cellular telephone has made it to the open market overseas, in New Zealand and other countries. It is a 4-shot, .22 caliber pistol. Caches of these weapons have been found in Europe, but they do not seem to have made it yet to the U.S.A. The mechanism is cocked by twisting the bottom of the keypad, and it is fired by pressing the keys.

ON KEEPING YOUR SAME PHONE NUMBER

A new Federal Communications Commission regulation now allows consumers to keep their phone numbers when they change wireless or local phone providers. This "wireless phone portability" is now allowed in some 100 telephone markets around the country.

As convenient as this is for consumers, it is causing headaches to law enforcement to identify the proper

phone carrier to be served with subpoenas for subscriber or call records. Neustar™, a third-party clearinghouse for the phone industry, has established a database for law enforcement that will identify numbers that have been “ported” (retained) by subscribers when they change providers. They operate the Neustar Automatic Number Lookup System that will provide an automated response by dialing 517-434-5781. It will prompt you for a PIN number and the 10-digit phone number you wish to check on. If the number has been ported, it will identify the new carrier and their law enforcement point of contact. The POC will be able to provide you with information regarding the subscriber and identify the previous carrier of the ported number. To identify a number that has been ported more than once, you can contact the Number Portability Access Center Help Desk at 888-672-2435 between 8 a.m. and midnight, Monday through Friday, and on weekends from 9 a.m. to midnight. They maintain historical records of all ported numbers.

GATORADE, ONCE REMOVED

The national Drug Early Warning System has received information that some people are now drinking Once Removed™ brand nail polish remover with beverages like Gatorade™, Diet Coke™, and Jaegermeister™ liquor. One of the ingredients of the polish remover is GBL, an analogue to GBH, the so-called “rape drug.” Anyone having further information on this is urged to contact Erin Artigiani at DEWS, 301-405-9770.

SEAL GENITALS, ANYONE?

State and federal officials are seeking the person or persons who recently mutilated 5 seals off the NH coast. Poachers are suspected of selling male seal genitalia as aphrodisiacs. They are worth several hundred dollars an ounce on the black market. Poaching seals is a federal crime.

CHILD SEAT BUMP SETS OFF PISTOL

The NY State Police and decorated Trooper Samuel Mercado are facing a \$44 million suit from the next of kin of a woman who was killed accidentally when a Trooper, who was trying to remove the driver's seat belt of the car she was riding in, had his drawn weapon bumped, causing it to fire a single round, hitting the woman in the back of the neck. Troopers were executing a search warrant at the home of the woman's mother, a known heroin dealer, and the woman was in a car with a suspected drug dealer who was giving her a ride to pick up her one-year-old son at a daycare center.

TICKET FIXING A NO-NO IN THE SUNSHINE STATE

The Assistant Police Chief in Stuart, FL, has resigned amid allegations that he asked an officer not to write a ticket to one of his friends, and that he used his department-issued car for personal use. He claims he was treated differently because he is openly gay and having a relationship with the friend he tried to help.

HOW'S MY DRIVING?

Judge William White, in Escambia County, FL, now has convicted DWI offenders attach bumper stickers to their cars once they get their driver's licenses back. The stickers read, “How's my driving? The Judge wants to know!!!” followed by a toll-free phone number.

HEY, DERE, BEAUREGARD

In Shreveport, LA, the police department had to scrap voice-recognition software it was using to route non-emergency calls on their telephone system, because its use was thwarted by voices with Cajun drawls.

SPRING TRAINING FOR NH PROSECUTORS

By: Attorney General Peter W. Heed

I am pleased to announce that the next statewide prosecutors' training will take place on Friday, April 16, 2004. This will be an all-day event open to prosecutors at all experience levels from both superior court and district court at no cost. We plan on covering the following topics, all of which were requested by participants at our last training session in August, 2003:

The Trial Attorney as Actor – This workshop, taught by Van McLeod, a highly trained and experienced acting coach and producer, will train the trial attorney to use simple acting techniques to enhance confidence, poise, and credibility in court. Prosecutors at all experience levels will gain from this session. You don't get this kind of training in law school, and I assure you that it will significantly improve your “courtroom presence” and effectiveness.

Handling Trial Exhibits – This workshop will cover everything from introducing photographs and physical evidence to the effective use of visual technology in court.

Preparing Witnesses for Trial – This workshop will focus on making the most of our pretrial time with witnesses. We will also cover techniques for interviewing experts, children, and difficult witnesses.

Prosecutors and the Media – This lecture will explore the special ethical considerations for prosecutors in dealing with the media.

Five (5) CLE credits will be awarded to attendees, including two (2) ethics/ professionalism. Refreshments and lunch will be provided free of charge. April 16th is an administrative day for the courts, so we hope that you will be able to attend. More specific information on location and times will be forwarded shortly, along with registration materials, so please save the date and tell your colleagues. I have designated Peter Odom as training coordinator, and you should feel free to contact him with any questions at 271-3671.

This will be a fun day of “hands-on” training specially designed for prosecutors, so you should sign up early.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWING SEMINAR

The Nashua Police Department will co-sponsor a seminar entitled “Objective Pre-Employment Interviewing” with Stanley M. Slowik, Inc. on May 11-12, 2004, at Nashua PD, Panther Drive, Nashua, NH from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM daily. Intended for department heads, human resources professionals, background investigators, members of oral boards, superintendents, and others involved in the selection of new employees, the program shows how the interviewer can generate critical information relating to 19 topics where applicant misrepresentation is possible/probable and alternative information gathering methods costly, intrusive and/or ineffective.

The seminar fee is \$325 per participant, payable to Stanley M. Slowik, Inc., in advance or on the first day of the seminar. Mr. Slowik is the former CEO of John E. Reid & Associates, and Director of London House/McGraw Hill's Instructional Systems Division. To register, please call Rhea at Stanley M. Slowik, Inc. at (303) 674-5125. Alternate classes may be found at www.stanleyslowik.com.

For lodging, directions, or other local information, contact Sgt. Michael Levesque at Nashua PD at (603) 594-3544, or e-mail: levesquem@pd.ci.nashua.nh.us.

CRASHSTAT WORKSHOP AT PORTSMOUTH PD

The Portsmouth Police Dept. will be hosting a two-day training session on CRASHSTAT to be held at Portsmouth PD, 3 Junkins Ave., Portsmouth, NH 03801 on May 17-18, 2004 from 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Registration is from 8:00-08:30 a.m.

CRASHSTAT is designed for police administrators, supervisors, patrol officers, government officials,

engineers, public work employees and traffic safety professionals. This class will provide “hands-on” activities that will challenge attendees to resolve dangerous situations through a Crash Reduction Plan based upon data analysis and crash patterns prone locations (CPS's). The instructors are Officer Richard Pepe (Ret.) who served for 20 years with NYPD's Highway Patrol unit and their Traffic Control Division, and Sgt. Hubert Perez, an 18-year veteran with the NYPD and commanding officer of their Transit Bureau Crime Analysis section.

This workshop will include Introduction to CRASHSTAT; Crash Reporting; Crash Data Analysis; Enforcement Analysis; The Traffic Safety Team Traffic Incident Management; Traffic Safety Plan; Traffic Intelligence Reports; Crash Reduction Strategies; Traffic Safety Resources; and CRASHSTAT Overview and Preparation.

The fee is \$300 per person, but if two or more from the same community enroll, the fee is \$275 per person. For information and registration, contact Capt. John Yerardi, Portsmouth PD, at 603-427-1500 ext. 431, jyerardi@pd.cityofportsmouth.com or Chief Reggie Redfern (Ret.), SRR Traffic Safety Consulting, 198 East St., Easthampton, MA 01027, 413-527-6072, epdma@aol.com.

INSURANCE FRAUD INVESTIGATION CLASS

The NH State Fire Marshal's Office and the NH Insurance Fraud Unit will be holding a class on Insurance Fraud Investigation on April 27, 2004, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Richard M. Flynn Fire Academy on Route 106 in Concord, NH. This class is open to all police and fire department investigators as well as any private investigator that may come in contact with public investigators often. This is the same class offered by NH Police Standards and Training and will cover the following: what insurance fraud is; how and why law enforcement should be concerned; how to use insurance fraud investigations and prosecutions to your creative advantage; how these cases differ from more common investigations; the role of the insurance company investigator and the State Insurance Fraud Unit; and how and when efforts of the private investigator can complement the police investigation.

To register, or for further information, please contact Investigator Michael Stark at (603) 271-3294, or e-mail him at mstark@safety.state.nh.us and leave your name, department, and contact information. There is no cost when you register in advance. Registrations will be accepted from Monday, March 22 through Monday, April 26.

UPCOMING CLASSES AT ROGER WILLIAMS

The Roger Williams University School of Justice Studies, Bristol, RI, will be conducting the following classes in the next few months:

April 19-30	Command Training Series: First Line Supervisor Course
May 12	Uniting Police, Schools, and the Community (for school officers)
May 19-21	Arson Investigators Seminar
June 3-5	Northeast Association of Criminal Justice Sciences 2004 Meeting
June 14-18	Field Training & Evaluation Program Course (FTO)

For more information about the classes, or to register, contact Denise Owens at (401) 254-3731 (e-mail at dowens@rwu.edu), or Liz Campo at (401) 254-3731 or fax (401) 254-3351.

If Golf's Your Game ...

Here are some fun facts:

-- It's an urban myth that the word golf came from an old sign at one of the earliest golf clubs that said "Gentlemen Only Ladies Forbidden." Linguists suspect it comes from the Dutch word "kolf," meaning club or bat.

-- Most golf balls have 336 dimples. Dimples reduce drag by creating turbulence as the ball flies through the air.

-- According to Golf Digest, the odds of making two holes in one in the same round of golf are 67 million to one.

-- There are 30,000 golf courses in the world; more than half are in the United States.

HELP WANTED IN ROCHESTER

The Rochester Police Department is accepting resumes for full-time certified police officers. Candidates must pass a physical agility test, oral board and an extensive background investigation. Requirements for the polygraph, medical and psychological examinations may be waived by the Police Commission if prior testing has been done on the applicant within a reasonable amount of time prior to their application to the Rochester Police Department. The current salary range is \$32,775 to \$42,968; however, the CBA is currently under negotiations. Also, with educational incentives, \$1,000

is added to the base salary for an Associate's Degree, \$1,500 for a Bachelor's Degree, and \$2,000 for a Master's Degree. Some areas of interest offered at the Rochester Police Department include a Special Response team (SAFE Team), Technical Accident Reconstruction team (TAR), K-9, OHRV, and Motorcycle Program. Rochester PD expects to open its new state-of-the-art police facility in May 2004. This will include an indoor range and fitness center. Please send a cover letter and resume to Rochester Police Department, Attn: Lt. Scott Dumas, 33 Wakefield Street, Rochester NH 03867. If you have questions, contact Lt. Scott Dumas or Training Officer Jason Thomas at 603-335-7533, or e-mail jason.thomas@rochesternh.net. EOE

POLICE OFFICER OPENING IN JAFFREY

The Jaffrey Police Dept. is currently accepting applications for one full-time police officer opening created by retirement. Located in the beautiful Monadnock Region of New Hampshire, this mid-sized full-service agency is looking for an individual with unquestioned integrity interested in joining a team of highly qualified employees. This agency provides 24-hour coverage with a minimum of two officers per shift. Approximately 6,000 calls for service are handled annually, addressing a wide range of activity.

Officers enjoy a starting salary of \$35,500, in addition to liberal benefits, including overtime, medical, dental, and prescription insurance, up to \$3,000 for education/fitness bonus, tuition reimbursement, vacation, sick and holiday leave, advanced training opportunities, and others. Most patrol officers earn more than \$50,000 annually, with a total compensation package in excess of \$65,000. To apply, or obtain additional details, contact: Lt. Richard Carpenter, Jaffrey Police Dept., 26 Main St., Jaffrey, NH 03452, (603) 532-7865.

HILL PD ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

The Hill Police Dept. is currently accepting applications for the position of part-time police officer. This position requires eight hours of work weekly and may include night and/or weekend shifts. Candidates must be part-time or full-time certified at the time of application. Candidates will be required to successfully complete the NH Police Standards & Training entrance physical agility test, a complete background investigation, a psychological screening and other tests as deemed appropriate by the Chief of Police. Applicants may contact Chief Mark Varney via: (603) 934-6437 (office), (603) 934-3949 (24-hour dispatch), (603) 934-0122 (FAX), or mevarney@comcast.net.

DISPATCHERS WANTED IN PORTSMOUTH

"Portsmouth Dispatch Center, can we help?" An exciting opportunity awaits in the Portsmouth, NH Police Department's Communications Center for PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCHERS. These front-line positions require someone with strong telecommunications skills who can "keep their cool" under pressure and provide a valuable service to the public as the first contact to those calling for police, fire or emergency medical services. Portsmouth PD is actively seeking qualified applicants for these critical positions. Applicants for this position must be at least 18 years of age, have no criminal record and be able to pass a typing (30 WPM) and dispatch test. Prior telecommunications experience, especially public safety, is preferred. Salary range for full-time is \$29,889.53 - \$36,246.12. Normal starting salary does not exceed \$29,889.53. Please send a resume and cover letter to: Ms. Terry Barrett, Personnel & Training, Portsmouth Police Dept., 3 Junkins Ave., Portsmouth, NH 03801. EOE/AA

DOVER PD SEEKS CERTIFIED OFFICERS

The Dover Police Dept., an internationally accredited law enforcement agency, is seeking full-time certified police officer candidates. Base salary for police officer is \$34,361, with salary range extending to \$48,838. Additional educational incentives are offered to applicants with related college education. In addition to a competitive salary, Dover PD offers an excellent benefit package and a challenging work environment with opportunities for specialization, including: Mounted and Motorcycle Patrol, DARE Officer, K-9 Handler, Polygraph Operator, Special Response Team, Detective and Crime Scene Specialist. Dover is a beautiful Southern NH Seacoast community of nearly 28,000 people with easy access to beaches and the White Mountains.

The City of Dover Police Dept. is an equal opportunity employer. The selection process is highly competitive and will be administered individually to qualified candidates. Visit their web site at www.ci.dover.nh.us. Applications are available by contacting (603) 742-4646, ext. 6136.

HELP WANTED IN LITCHFIELD - FT OFFICER

The Litchfield Police Dept. is accepting applications for a full-time officer position. Candidates must pass a written, physical agility test, oral interview, psychological, polygraph and medical exam, as well as an extensive background investigation. Starting salary is \$34,803.34. Certified candidates preferred.

Applications may be picked up at the Litchfield Police Dept., 2 Liberty Way. Applications must be received by April 23, 2004. The Town of Litchfield is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

NORTHFIELD PD ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

The Town of Northfield, NH is currently seeking a person for the position of Full-Time Police Officer – NH certified preferred. Salary negotiable depending on experience, plus excellent benefit package. Applications can be picked up during normal business hours, Monday thru Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., or one can be mailed to you upon request. Please contact the Northfield Police Dept. at 138 Park St., Northfield NH at 603-286-8982. Completed application packages are to be returned to Chief Scott E. Hilliard, by Monday, April 26, 2004 at 4:00 p.m. The Town of Northfield is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

NORTHUMBERLAND TO HIRE FT OFFICER

The Town of Northumberland, NH is accepting applications for a certified full-time police officer. Applicants must be at least 21 years old, a United States citizen, and have a high school diploma or equivalent. College education or military experience desirable and NH police certification preferred. Each applicant must successfully complete each element of the following testing phases: physical agility testing, written exam, oral board assessment, background investigation, medical exam, psychological exam, and polygraph exam.

Salary range depends on qualifications. Benefits are as follows: uniforms/equipment provided; sick leave; annual paid vacations/holidays; 20-year state retirement; advanced training opportunities; and health insurance plan. Interested candidates should contact the Town of Northumberland for an application at 2 State St., Groveton, NH 03582. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Northumberland is also accepting applications for part-time police officers. The Town of Northumberland is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

A NOTE OF THANKS

PSTC would like to thank the many departments who responded to our recent request for e-mail updates. We appreciate your assistance in keeping our contact information up-to-date.

NOW ON DISPLAY

A big THANK YOU to Enfield Police Dept. and Chief Peter Giese for their contribution to our lobby display of a 1923 Motor Vehicle Law book. Chief Giese would like to dispel any rumors that the book was issued to him on his first day of patrol. He indicates that research suggests the book was actually issued April, 1923 in Belmont, NH, to one Cpl. Earl Sweeney.

<p>The foolish man seeks happiness in the distance, the wise grows it under his feet. - James Oppenheim</p>

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